

GRE

After break their fast
On *greenward* ground, a cool and grateful taste. *Dryden*.
In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches; and
sometimes in low ground a thin *greenward*, and sloughy un-
derneath; which last turns all into bog. *Swift*.
GREENWEED. *n. f.* [*green* and *weed*] Dyers weed.
GREENWOOD. *n. f.* [*green* and *wood*.] A wood considered as
it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is sometimes used as
one word.

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade. *Fairfax*.
It happen'd on a Summer's holiday,
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;
For Cymon thunn'd the church. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia*.

To GREET. *v. a.* [*grater*, Latin; *græcan*, Saxon.]

1. To address at meeting
I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers *greet* themselves. *Donne*.
I would gladly go,
To *greet* my Pallas with such news below. *Dryden's Æn*.
2. To address in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You *greet* with present grace, and great prediction;
To me you speak not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my *greeting* well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. *Shakespeare's Richard II*.

3. To salute in kindness or respect.
My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
—God bless your grace with health and happy days. *Shakespeare*.
Now the herald lark
Left his ground nest, high towing to defy
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his song. *Milton*.
Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely son. *Milton*.

The *greet* her of our own; and now all nations *greet*,
With bending fails, each vessel of our fleet. *Waller*.
Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn;
None *greet*; for none the *greeting* will return;
But in dumb furlines, each arm'd with care,
His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryden's Fables*.

4. To congratulate.
His lady, seeing all that channel from far,
Approacht in haste to *greet* his victorie. *Fairy Queen, b. i*.

5. To pay compliments at a distance.
The king's a-bed,
And sent great largess to your officers;
This diamond he *greet*s your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not
much in use.

Your haste
Is now urg'd on you. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
—We will *greet* the time. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece assembled them'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy I never *greeted* more. *Pope's Odyssey*.

To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute.
There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shakespeare*.
GREET. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who greets.
GREETING. *n. f.* [from *greet*.] Salutation at meeting, or
compliments at a distance.

I from him
Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.
GREEZE. *n. f.* [Otherwise written *grece*. See *GREECE*, or
GRIEZE, or *GRICE*, from *degrez*.] A flight of steps; a
step.

In purity of manhood stand upright,
And say, this man's a flatterer: if one be,
So are they all; for every *greese* of fortune
Is smooth'd by that below: the learned pate,
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*.
GRECAL. *adj.* [*grex*, *gregis*, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Diſt*.
GRECARIOUS. *adj.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or
herds, like sheep or partridges.

No birds of prey are *gregarious*. *Ray on the Creation*.
GREMIAL. *adj.* [*gremium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Diſt*.
GRENADE. *n. f.* [from *ponum granatum*, Latin.] A lit-
tle hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about
two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled
with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fuse
fastened to the touch-hole, as soon as it is kindled, the cafe
flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand
near. These grenades serve to fire close and narrow passages,
and are often thrown with the hand among the soldiers to dis-
order their ranks, more especially in those posts where they
stand thickest; as in trenches, redoubts, and lodgments. *Hor*.

GRE'NADIER. *n. f.* [*grenadier*, Fr. from *grenade*.] A tall foot-

soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment:
such men being employed to throw grenades.

Peace allays the shepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of *grenadier*. *Gay's Pastoral*.

GRENA'DO. *n. f.* See *GRENADE*.
Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all those mouth *grenadier* can suffice. *Cleveland*.

You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenade* with a
shell of fair water, as hope to succeed. *Waller*.

GREUT. *n. f.* A kind of fossil body.
A fort of tin-ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of
crystals, or sparks of spar, of the bigness of bayleaf, and of a
brown shining colour immerse therein. *Grew's Musæum*.

GREW. The preterite of *grow*.
The pleasing task he fails not to renew;
Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it *grew*. *Dryden's Fables*.

GREY. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray*.] See
GRAY.
This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spar'd at suit of his
gray beard.

Our green youth copies what *gray* sinners act,
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden*.

GREYHOUND. *n. f.* [*gryghund*, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that
chases in sight.

First may a trusty *greyhound* transform himself into a
tiger. *Sidney, b. i*.

So on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,
A half-ned hare from greedy *greyhounds* go. *Sidney*.

Th' impatient *greyhound*, slip from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryden*.

GRICE. *n. f.*
1. A little pig. *Couldman*.
2. A step or *greze*.

No, not a *grice*;
This a step to love. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.

To GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make way
by cutting. A word elegant, but not in use.

His poignant spear he thrust with puissant sway,
At proud Cymochles, whiles his shield was wide,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride*. *F. Queen*.

So fore
The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,
Pass'd through him! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi*.

GRIDELIN. *adj.* A colour mixed of white and red.
The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,
Of Florence fatten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*. *Dryden's Fables*.

GRIDIRON. *n. f.* [*grinda*, Italian; a grate and iron.] A por-
table grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the *gridiron*. *Speſiator, N. 570*.

GRIF. *n. f.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welsh, probably from the
English.]

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.
I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout. *Shakespeare*.

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, or willing
one's self unborn, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the
pom and ostentation of an effeminate *grief*, which speak not
so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the
mind. *South's Sermon*.

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who
was her only son, that she died for *grief* of it. *Addison's Spectator*.

2. Grievance; harm. [*Grief*, French.]
Be factious for redress of all these *griefs*,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare*.

The king hath sent to know
The nature of your *grief*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility? *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i*.

3. Pain; disease.
GRIEVANCE. *n. f.* [from *grief*.]
1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.

2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the
effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring
religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the
hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will
be moved to justice and integrity? *Swift*.

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*greuer*, French; *griever*, Flemish; *græ-
vis*, Latin.] To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of
men. *Le iii. 37*.

Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Eph*.
It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth,
and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen. vi. 6*.

Grieved at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour
Should be to close those breaches. *Rouse's Ambitious Step*.

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to
mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends.

Do not you *grieve* at this; I shall be sent for in private to
him: look you, he must seem thus to the world. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

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With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond our care.
Dryden's Fables.

GRIE'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully.
Grievously, I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.

GRIE'VOUS. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve*.]
1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.
To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction
is naturally *grievous*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 88*.

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and
he that hateth reproof shall die. *Prov. xv. 10*.

2. Such as causes sorrow.
To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they may
quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.
He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the
parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. *Clarendon*.

4. Atrocious; heavy.
It was a *grievous* fault,
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar*.

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.
He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* sick. *Shakespeare*.

GRIE'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]
1. Painfully; with pain.
Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gush'd *grievously*. *Fairy Queen*.

2. With discontent; with ill will.
Grutus, perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken,
with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Kneller*.

3. Calamitously; miserably.
I see how a number of souls are, for want of right infor-
mation in this point, oftentimes *grievously* vexed. *Hooker, b. v*.

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.
Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with
mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation*.

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain; cala-
mity.

They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from
the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war. *Is. xxi. 15*.

GRI'FFIN. *n. f.* [This should rather be written *griffin*, or *gry-
griffon*.] *y phon*, gryps, γρύψ; but it is generally written
griffin. A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion
and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and
the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is
the most ancient. *Peasam on Blazoning*.

Aristeus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-
eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown*.

GRIG. *n. f.* [*gricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]
1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the
natural size.

2. A small eel.
3. A merry creature. [Supposed from *Greek*; *graculus sylvinus*,
Latin.]

Hard is her heart as flint or stone,
She laughs to see me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And brisk as bottle-ale. *Swift*.

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a
grate or gridiron.

GRILLADE. *n. f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the
gridiron.

To GRILLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it
seems, to harraſs; to hurt: as we now say, to *grill* a man,
for to *toraze* him.

For while we wrangle here and jaſ,
We're *grilled* all at 1 temple-bar. *Hudibras, p. iii*.

GRIM. *adj.* [*gymma*, Saxon.]
1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; fright-
ful.

The innocent prey in haste he does forfake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look so *grim*. *F. Queen*.

Thou halt a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage? *Milton*.

Expert to turn the sway
Of battle, open when and where to close
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi*.

He that dares to die
May laugh at the *grim* face of law and scorn,
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow. *Denham's Sophy*.

Their fawthy hots would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horror of the war,
And making death more *grim*. *Addison's Cato*.

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2. Ugly; ill-looking.
Grim visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkl'd front. *Shakespeare*.
Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim*. *Shakespeare*.

GRI'MACE. *n. f.* [French, from *grim*.]
1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or
insolence.

He had not spar'd to shew his piques,
Against th' haranguer of leering faces,
With smart remarks of *grimaces*. *Hudibras, p. iii*.

And annotations of *grimaces*.
The favourable opinion and good word of men comes often-
times at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and af-
fected whins, set off with some odd devotional postures and
grimaces, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning
men will do wonders. *South's Sermons*.

The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it
from the whole field. *L'Estrange, Fables 116*.

The French nation is addicted to *grimace*. *Speſiator*.

2. Air of affectation.
Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville*.

GRIMALKIN. *n. f.* [*gris*, French, grey, and *makin*, or little
Moll.]
1. Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.

So, poets sing,
Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Phillips*.

GRIME. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply insinuated; fullying
blackness not easily cleaned.
Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept;
for why? she sweats: a man may go over fives in the *grime*
of it. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors*.

Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of
burnt coals or wood. *Wadward on Asſh*.

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to fully deeply.
My face I'll *grime* with filth.

Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare*.

GRIMLY. *adv.* [from *grim*.]
1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.

So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There *grimly* smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor enviy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison's Cato*.

2. Sourly; fullenly.
The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,
And dare not speak their knowledge. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop*.

GRIMNESS. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Horror; frightfulness of
natural size.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [*grinnan*, Saxon; *grinnen*, *grinden*, Dutch,
undoubtedly of the same origin with *To grind*, as we now say
to *grind* the teeth; *grinnen*, French.]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips.
Small curs are not regarded when they *grin*;
But great men tremble when the lion roars. *Shakespeare's H. VI*.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smil'st. *Shakespeare*.

What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,
When he might spurn him with his foot away? *Shakespeare*.

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various
methods with which they have attacked me; some with piteous
moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only shewing
their teeth. *Stirlingfleet*.

A lion's hide he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;
The teeth and gaping jaws severely *grin*. *Dryden's Æn*.

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grin'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view. *Dryden*.

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth
To *grinning* laughter and to frantic mirth. *Prior*.

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.
I like not such *grinning* honour as Sir Walter hath: give me
life, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd
for, and there's an end. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i*.

GRIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth
and shewing them.

He laughs at him: in's face too.
—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,
The lawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryden*.

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his
face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addison's Spectator*.

Deits are effectually beaten in all their combats at the wea-
pons of men, that is, reason and argument; and they would
now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that
is, *grin* and *grimace*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

GRIN. *n. f.* [*gryn*, *grine*, Saxon.] A snare; a trap.
Like